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nated, with one extremity flat, and the other three-sided, with the angles or borders truncated.

Sometimes the crystals occur opaque, dark green at one end, becoming bright grass-green and transparent at the middle, and passing into cherry or rose-red and transparent at the other end. Occasionally the green color is nearly absent, and we have an achroite with a greenish hue, passing successively into a deeper shade of green and dark green, or into pink and deep cherry-red, usually sheathed with a thin layer of greenish hue at the opposite end.

In a crystal exhibited, measuring four inches in length by three-fourths of an inch in diameter, flat at one end, and three-sided at the opposite end, the first inch is dark opaque green, the second inch is bright grass-green and transparent, the third inch is pale pink within and pale green without, and the fourth inch is cherry-red within and pale green without.

A segment exhibited of a transparent prism of achroite, an inch long and an inch and a half in diameter, has upon one end a patch of cookeite. This mineral often occurs investing the ends, fractured surfaces, and sides of the tourmalines.

Another specimen exhibited consists of a crystal an inch and a half long and ten lines thick, with a three-sided termination, deeply striated, and of a dark green color. Broken across near the base, the interior exhibits a spherical nodule of transparent achroite the third of an inch in diameter.

Some magnificent crystals of the kind indicated have been for many years in possession of Dr. Hamlin and his father, who first discovered the locality from whence they were obtained. Dr. Hamlin has more recently thoroughly explored the locality and investigated the character of its tourmalines, an account of which he proposes to give us in a future essay on the subject.

OCTOBER 17.

The President, Dr. **Ruschenberger**, in the chair.

Nineteen members present.

Remarks on Fossils from Oregon.—Prof. **Leidy** directed attention to some fossils, part of a collection from Oregon, submitted to his examination by Rev. Thomas Condon, and indicated in the Proceedings of October 18th, 1870.

One of the fossils, a brain cast, or rather a cast of the interior of the cranium of a large mammal, has about the same form and size as that of the horse. The cerebral hemispheres are nearly as much convoluted as in the latter, and measure about four and a half inches in length and breadth. It may pertain to a large tapiroid animal, though I suspect it belonged to an oreodont.

A large atlas, perhaps belonging to the same animal as the former specimen, measures five inches in breadth between the outer prominent borders of the articular concavities for the occipital condyles, and it is about four and a half inches from the neural tubercle to the hypapophysis. It differs in several important points from the atlas of the rhinoceros, horse, ox, etc., and the want of sufficient means of comparison prevents a determination of its near relationship.

Another fossil, labelled "Alkali Flats," consists of the greater part of the crown apparently of a last upper premolar or perhaps of a transverse pair of lobes of a true molar, of an animal as large as that to which the preceding specimens belonged. The tooth approaches in character the corresponding portion in the oreodonts, but differs in the proportionately less degree of development of the inner lobe of the crown as compared with the outer one, and in the greater degree of development of the inner basal ridge. The crown measures an inch and a third in transverse diameter. These fossils appear to indicate an unknown pachyderm, which may be designated by the name of HADROHYUS SUPREMUS.

Among the Oregon fossils there are a number of imperfect remains, of which it was formerly remarked, they indicated at least two species of rhinoceros. One of these was thought to be the same as the *R. occidentalis;* the other was suspected to be the same as the Californian species, *R. hesperius.* Some additional specimens indicate the second species to have been intermediate in size to that last named, and the *R. crassus* of the Niobrara River. One of the specimens from Bridge Creek, consisting of a mutilated upper jaw fragment with portions of the fangs of the true molars, shows these to have occupied a space of about five inches. An isolated tooth, from Alkali Flat, apparently a last upper premolar, probably belongs to the same animal. From the outer part of its crown three folds project into the bottom of the median valley. The tooth measures 1 inch and 10 lines wide. The species may be named RHINOCEROS PACIFICUS.

Another fossil specimen, labelled "Crooked River," consists of an isolated vertebral plate of a large turtle, apparently the eighth bone of the series. It has the same shape as in *Stylemys niobrarensis*, but is proportionately much shorter in relation with its breadth. It measures 2 inches wide, 1 inch 7 lines long, and 7 lines thick. The specimen probably indicates an undescribed species, which may be named STYLEMYS OREGONENSIS.

Two additional fossils are brain casts, probably of *Oreodon superbus.* The cerebral hemispheres are 10 inches 8 lines long, and together about 2½ inches broad.

[January 16,